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is reported from Northern New York, was also found here on Presque Isle last summer. This Peninsula was explored several years ago by Dr. Garber and by Judge G. W. Clinton, and from these reports its peculiar and interesting flora, which represents plants from the seacoast as well as several western forms, has become known. This year the Botany Section of our young Naturalists' Society, undertook to follow up the discoveries of the two named botanists, and to add to their list new ones if possible. The above named little plant was the first new find.

To give an idea of the character of the Flora of Presque Isle, I mention the following plants that were collected by our Botany Section during last summer. Cakile Americana, Nutt.; Arenaria lateriflora, L, ; Hibiscus Moscheutos, L.; Lupinus perennis, L.; Lathyrus maritimus, Big.; Phaseolus diversifolius, Pursh.; Potentilla paradoxa, Nutt. ; P. anserina L. ; Nesaea verticillata, H. B. K.; Xanthium strumarium, var. echinatum, Gray ; Bidens Beckii, Torr.; artemisia Canadensis, Mx. ; Lobelia Kalmii, L. ; Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi, Spreng. ; Pyrola rotundifolia, L. ; P. elliptica, Nutt.; P. secunda, L. ; Chimaphila umbellata Nutt. ; Ch. maculata, Pursh ; Ilex verticillata, Gray ; Lysimachia thyrsiflora, L. ; Utricularia vulgaris, L.; U. resupinata, Greene; U. cornuta, Mx.; Gerardia purpurea, L.; Castilleia coccinea, Spreng.; Physostegia Virginiana, Benth. ; Scutellaria galericulata, L. ; Lithospermum hirtum, Lehm. ; Shepherdia Canadensis, Nutt. ; Euphorbia polygonifolia, L.; Myrica cerifera, L.; Sparganium palustre, L. ; Habenaria Hookeri, Torr. ; Liparis Lœselii, Rich ; Juncus Balticus, Dethard ; Cyperus Schweintzii, Torr. ; Carex Pseudo-Cyperus, L. ; C. histricina, Willd. ; Eleocharis quadrangulata, R. Br.; Scirpus Torreyi, Olney; Zizania aquatica, L. ; Sporobolus cryptandrus, Gray ; Calamagrostis Canadensis, Beauv.; Tricuspis purpurea, Gray ; Bromus racemosus, L. Most of these plants have been reported before by the above named gentlemen.

Of the plants found in the streets of Erie may be mentioned, Conium maculatum, L.; Blitum Bonus-Henricus, Reich.; Euphorbia Helioscopia, L.; and E. platyphylla, L. Our Botany Section will continue their researches next summer, and hope to report new discoveries. J. Guttenberg.

§ 14. **Utricularia resupinata,** Greene.—In the Bulletin for October, 1879, are some remarks with regard to Utricularia resupinata, Greene. I collected that plant in August, 1875, at the same locality, mentioned in the Bulletin—namely, muddy shore of Beaver Lake, No. 4, Lewis Co., N. Y. During the past season I collected quite a number of the same plant on the shore of Big Moose Lake, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and at Twitchell Lake, in the same county. I do not think it is uncommon through Northern New York.

Frank Tweedy.

Plainfield, N. J.

§ 15. **Aster concolor,** L., **in Rhode Island.**—I have to record the finding of *Aster concolor*, L., in Rhode Island. It was discovered by Miss Lydia Barstow, of this city, on what is known as the Old South Road, near the village of South Kingston, and again, in larger quanties, in Tuckertown, near Worden's Pond. It adds one more to the peculiar southern forms which occur in this interesting district. The plant was given me, correctly named, for confirmation. Again, all credit to the ladies!

Pods of Crotalaria expand with a jerk, sending seeds across my table, and then coiling spirally. W. W. BAILY.

Providence, R. I.

§ 16. **Varying Behavior of Plants.**—In the BULLETIN for 1878, referring to *Linum perenne*, I remarked that the behaviour of plants varied in different parts of the world. An interesting instance of this may be noted in Eggers' "Flora of St. Croix and the Virgin Islands," just issued by the Department of the Interior. In that part of the world, the common Field-mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*, has followed the cultivator, and in February produces cleistogamous flowers only, followed by the regular flowers the rest of the year. The common Water-cress, also introduced there, has never been known to flower at all. As the Field-mustard has been extensively introduced into Western New York, it would be worth while for those who have the opportunity, to watch the behaviour of the early flowers there.

THOMAS MEEHAN.

§ 17. **Impatiens fulva, action of bees toward.**—During the summer of 1878 I frequently observed the bees at work on flowers of this species, without noticing a single instance of perforation of the corolla—described in the BULLETIN for Sept., 1877—until the latter part of August, although I carefully examined many flowers. Then, one day, as I was watching a busy swarm of humble and hive bees, my attention was attracted to one of the latter, which started to enter a flower, but stopped for some reason, and crept around on the outside of the corolla, where she hung, head down, for a second, and then went on to another flower, which she entered without any hesitation. Keeping my eye on her, I picked the first flower, and found a perforation on one side of the nectary about 8 mm. from its end. Constantly watching her, I picked several flowers which she had properly entered, and found none of them perforated, but after a time she came to another flower, at which she hesitated, and then treated it in precisely the same manner as the first. This was also found to be perforated. The question now arose whether she perforated these flowers, or whether some previous visitor had done this; so when she started to crawl back on a third flower, I frightened her away, and, picking the flower, found it already perforated. Watching other bees, I failed to see another act in this manner, and was unable to find other perforated corollas. From her actions, this bee evidently was accustomed to visiting flowers in the legitimate way, until, coming to a perforated corolla, she saw the perforation from the mouth, when she crept back on the outside and sucked the nectar from the cleft, probably being able to secure more in this way than in the other.

After this I was unable to study this species till about the middle of September, when I found every full opened flower out of 55 which were examined to be perforated, some of them in at least three places.